

Buffler, P.A., Pickle, L.W., Mason, T.J. and Contant, C., "The Causes of Lung Cancer in Texas," Lung Cancer: Causes and Prevention, eds. M. Mizell and P. Correa (New York: Verlag Chimie International, 1984): 83-99.

This population-based case-comparison interview study examined individuals in six Texas counties "to evaluate the association of lung cancer with occupational and other environmental exposures." Only cases with histological or cytological confirmation were included in the interview phase. A total of 935 cases (460 females, 475 males) and 948 frequency-matched controls were interviewed. In excess of 75% of the interviews in each category were with proxy respondents (next-of-kin).

Adjusted (for personal smoking status) odds ratios for nonsmokers living with a household member who smoked regularly were 0.52 (95% CI 0.15-1.74) for males (based on 5 cases, 56 controls) and 0.78 (95% CI 0.34-1.81) for females (33 cases, 164 controls). The authors reported no statistically significant trend for increased risk with increased years of living with a smoker in females; they noted a suggestion of increasing risk in males, but noted their small sample sizes as well. None of the RRs reported in this part of the analysis was statistically significant.

Statistically significant increased ORs were reported for males employed in construction, chemical, metal and transportation industries, and for females employed in clerical occupations.

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